


Communications Briefing




Civil Air Patrol
Performing Missions For America

Communications Program
FCC vs. NTIA Question

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U.S. AIR FORCE AUXILIARY


Phoenix, AZ, 8 November 2002



Background

- ◆ NB Philadelphia discussion
- ◆ The Question:
 - ◆ FCC or NTIA?


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Governing Law

- ◆ Communications Act of 1934 (47 USC 51)
 - ◆ Established the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
 - ◆ Gave FCC broad regulatory powers
 - ◆ Reserved control of government spectrum use to the president (Section 305)


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Federal Code

- ◆ Communications Act of 1934
- ◆ Three possibilities
 - FCC {
 - ◆ 47CFR87 Former CAP FCC rules
 - ◆ 47CFR90 Public Safety "Police" Band
 - NTIA {
 - ◆ 47CFR300 Federal Radio Service


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Federal Code - FCC

- ◆ Part 87, Subpart R, "Civil Air Patrol"
 - ◆ In process of being deleted
 - ◆ Authority based on NTIA footnote
 - ◆ US10
 - ◆ No Type Certification process
 - ◆ But there are equipment standards
 - ◆ Old frequency set
 - ◆ Original ten 4 meg, 26.620, 143.75, 143.9, 148.15
 - ◆ FCC licenses required
 - ◆ Station
 - ◆ Operators (HF or flights over international waters)
 - ◆ Maintainers
 - ◆ No interoperability outside CAP

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Federal Code - FCC

- ◆ Part 90 - PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SERVICES
 - ◆ Multiple bands
 - ◆ VHF, UHF (limited HF)
 - ◆ No remaining nationwide frequencies
 - ◆ Except possibly the 220 mHz band
 - ◆ "Type Certificated" equipment required
 - ◆ No modified equipment
 - ◆ FCC licenses required
 - ◆ Station
 - ◆ Individual licenses at each location

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 **Federal Code - NTIA**


- ◆ **Part 300** – MANUAL OF REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR FEDERAL RADIO FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT
 - ◆ Administrated by AF Frequency Management Agency (AFFMA)
 - ◆ Recognition as a federal user
 - ◆ All federal bands possible
 - ◆ Full Interoperability
 - ◆ Federal and civil
 - ◆ Self "licensing"
 - ◆ No equipment Type Certification process
 - ◆ OSD requirements
 - ◆ Digital and encryption

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 **Comparison - Part 87 (FCC)**


<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>
◆ No Type Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Commercial-grade still required ◆ For intra-CAP comm 	◆ Questionable future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Loss of most of our current frequencies ◆ Difficult federal interoperability ◆ Multiple equipment needed for civil interoperability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Part 90 Type Certificated ◆ Part 80 Marine Band (if at all) ◆ NTIA federal bands ◆ Maintainers must pass FCC tests for their licenses ◆ Potential loss of AF \$\$

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 **Comparison - Part 90 (FCC)**


<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>
◆ No receiver standards	◆ Loss of all current frequencies
◆ No digital requirement (yet)	◆ Difficult federal interoperability
	◆ Loss of CAP Interoperability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Thousands of licenses ◆ No common frequencies
	◆ Type Certificated equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No modified radios
	◆ Potential loss of AF \$\$
	◆ May violate Communications Act

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 **Comparison - Part 300 (NTIA)**

<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>
◆ AF frequency support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Keep nation-wide frequencies ◆ Others available 	◆ Compliant equipment required
◆ Federal interoperability	◆ Digital requirement
◆ Fairly easy civil interoperability	
◆ One radio for all services	
◆ Self licensing	
◆ Self maintaining	
◆ Self certification of equipment (within NTIA guidelines)	
◆ AF funding support	



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 **Recommendation**

Stay the Course

- ◆ Continue the transition toward full compliance with 47CFR300 under the NTIA rules


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AFMAN 33-120

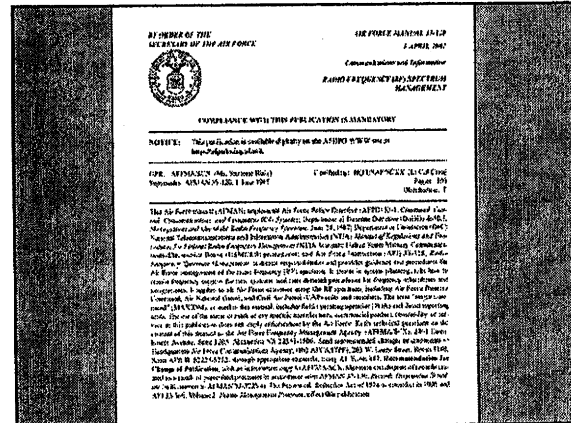
◆ **Air Force Manual 33-120**


Radio Frequency (RF) Spectrum Management

"Compliance with this publication is mandatory"

"It applies to all Air Force activities using the RF spectrum, including Air Force Reserve Command, Air National Guard, and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) units and members."

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Regulatory Authority

◆ **Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)**

- ◆ Established 1922 by Secretary of Commerce
- ◆ Existence affirmed by the President in 1934
- ◆ Continues to exercise Section 305 powers of the President
- ◆ Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information – Administrator, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

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Spectrum Management

◆ **National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)**

- ◆ Executive Branch agency principally responsible for domestic and international telecommunications and information policy issues.
- ◆ The President's principal adviser on telecommunications and information policy
- ◆ Manager of Federal spectrum utilization

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/>

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Spectrum Management

◆ **Air Force Frequency Management Agency (AFFMA)**

- ◆ "Plans, provides, and preserves access to the radio frequency spectrum for the Air Force and selected DoD activities in support of national policy objectives, systems development, and global operations through analysis and negotiation with international and national, civil and military organizations."

<http://www.affma.hq.af.mil/public/index.html>

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Communications Management

◆ **Air Force Communications Agency (AFCA)**

- ◆ Air Staff FOA (Field Operating Agency)
- ◆ Manages AF communications services and programs

<https://public.afca.scott.af.mil/>

Air Education and Training Command (AETC)

- ◆ "Recruiting, training, and educating professional airman"
- ◆ CAP's "MAJCOM" (Major Command)

<http://www.aetc.randolph.af.mil/>

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Communications Program

Information Briefing
Equipment Distribution


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Previous Distribution Plans

- ◆ **Early Distribution Schemes**
 - ◆ Prior to 1998
 - ◆ Even Distribution - Not so even
 - ◆ Field "wish" lists
- ◆ **Requirements-Based Distribution**
 - ◆ Phase 1
 - ◆ H-1 data
 - ◆ Equal percentages
 - ◆ Not true requirements
 - ◆ Phase 2
 - ◆ Table of Allowances based requirements

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Table of Allowances

- ◆ **Statement of Work (SOW) tasking**
 - ◆ "... develop and maintain communications requirement standards to substantiate acquisition, assignment, use, and disposal of a mobile land radio system to support Air Force-assigned missions..."

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Table of Allowances

- ◆ **Project timeline**
 - ◆ Comm Manager's Meeting
 - ◆ Cincinnati, OH, 16 August 2001
 - ◆ Field Inputs collected
 - ◆ DC email forum
 - ◆ Wings, Regions, HQ program managers for ES, CP, ET, CD
 - ◆ Draft presented to CAP-USAF
 - ◆ 29 May 2001


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Comm Summit Meeting

- ◆ **CAP Communications Requirements Conference**
 - ◆ 29 - 30 May, Maxwell AFB, AL
 - ◆ Air Staff Comm (AF/ILC)
 - ◆ AF Communications Agency (AFCA)
 - ◆ AF Frequency Management Agency (AFFMA)
 - ◆ Air Education and Training Command Communications and Comm Plans Offices
 - ◆ Air University Comm, Finance and Plans
 - ◆ CAP-USAF Finance
 - ◆ CAP Comm, ES, Finance

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Comm Summit Meeting

- ◆ **Product:**
 - ◆ Table of Allowances
 - ◆ Funding Strategy

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[illegible]

Comm Summit Meeting

◆ Table of Allowances - Results

	Mission Critical	Mission Essential	Total
LMR			
VHF/FM Mobile	1,205	1,640	2,845
Repeater, Mobile	200	0	200
VHF/FM Base	2,049	2	2,051
ISR HH	12,850	10,454	23,304
VHF/FM HH	804	353	1,157
Repeater	375	0	375
NON LMR			
HF/ALE Mobile	494	0	494
Aviation Band Mobile	1,638	0	1,638
Aviation Band HH	2,360	866	3,226

Overall Narrowband Cost	\$19,673,241
Total Equipment Cost	\$38,093,681

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Funding Strategy

- ◆ AETC/SC will
 - ◆ Take "ownership" of CAP LMR funding initiative
 - ◆ Act as "advocate" for communications funding
 - ◆ Request \$1.4 million from AETC FY02 EOY
 - ◆ Each year for five years
 - ◆ Request catch-up funding from Air Staff
 - ◆ \$8.8 million
- ◆ Air Staff releasing \$1 million immediately
 - ◆ (FY02 3080)

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Establishing Requirements

1. **Wing resources from ES Data**
2. **Multiply by TA authorizations**
3. **Caps applied to each category**
 - ◆ Incident Command Post = $\text{miles}^2 / 25000$
 - ◆ Incident Commander = $\text{ICP} \times 3$
 - ◆ Staging Base = $\text{Units} / 4 + 1$ (wing HQ)
 - ◆ Mobile ICP = 1 per ICP
 - ◆ Ground Team = $(\text{miles}^2 / 6300) \times 3$
 - ◆ Urban DF Team = an additional ground team

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Equipment Distribution

- ◆ **Distribution system**
 - ◆ TA-based equipment requirements
 - ◆ Checks CEMS to calculate “fill”
 - ◆ Expressed in percentage
 - ◆ Fill increased with each distribution cycle
 - ◆ Even distribution by percentage
 - ◆ Freeze exclusion
 - ◆ Recovery

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Implementation

- ◆ **First distribution cycle under TA**
- ◆ **Mobiles: Goal 60%**
- ◆ **TA implementation**
 - ◆ **Formal guidance (regulation)**
 - ◆ **Validation Process**
 - ◆ **Wing validation / Exception process**
 - ◆ **AF validation**
 - ◆ **Revisitation cycle**
 - ◆ **Awaiting formal AF acceptance**

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CIVIL AIR PATROL

MINUTES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE 6 NOVEMBER 2002

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Col. Andrew E. Skiba, at 2000 hours.

Members Present: Col. Joseph C. Meighan, Jr., Col. Antonio J. Pineda, Col. William S. Charles, Col. Richard A. Greenhut, and Mr. Albert A. Allenback.

Also Present: Col. Larry D. Kauffman, Col. Lynda C. Robinson, Col. Rex Glasgow, Col. Phillip S. Groshong, Ms. Susan Easter, Mr. Clay M. Stewart, and Col. Stanley H. Leibowitz.

Col. Kauffman was recognized and briefed the Committee that GE Capital Company has offered to provide term life insurance to CAP members at favorable rates, with up to \$50,000 coverage without any requirements for a physical examination and amounts over \$50,000 with further underwriting requirements. GE Capital will rebate 5% of the premiums to CAP. In exchange CAP would provide free advertising space in *CAP News*. Col. Pineda moved, and Col. Charles seconded that: "The Finance Committee recommends that the NEC recommend, in concept, a term life insurance proposal by GE Capital, to be offered to the CAP membership. The details and implementation of the program shall be investigated by the Executive Director; Chief, Financial Management; and General Counsel for financial soundness and suitability. This recommendation shall be submitted to the Board of Governors at its next regularly scheduled meeting." Motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Allenback thanked Ms. Easter for doing a wonderful job as interim Chief, Financial Management.

Mr. Allenback presented to the Committee a revised corporate budget. He briefed that the principal changes from the previously presented budget were that interest income was revised downward, that the Supply Depot was losing money and that \$150,000 will be taken from the Bookstore revenues to offset some of these losses instead of being retained in the Bookstore account. He further noted that the marketing platform expenses are being decreased, both in the contract costs and the salaries and benefits for two sports marketing positions that will not be filled. An additional \$300,000 of revenue related to the marketing platform is expected but is not reflected in the budget because the money has not yet been received. In addition, the budget has been decreased in headquarters travel, the International Air Cadet Exchange program, professional development for employees, advertising, support for the Oshkosh air show, and the Executive Director's contingency fund. The revised corporate budget is a balanced budget. Col. Greenhut moved, and Col. Charles seconded that: "The Finance Committee recommends that the NEC recommend approval of the revised budget, as presented, to the Board of Governors." Motion passed unanimously.

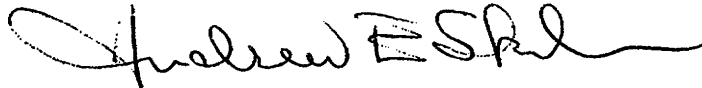
Mr. Allenback presented various published statistics showing that Social Security recipients are expected to receive a 1.4% cost of living adjustment beginning 1 January 2003, active duty military personnel are projected to receive an average of 4.8% cost of living adjustment on 1 January 2003, retired military are reported to be receiving a 1.4% increase in cost of living on 1 January 2003 and federal civil service employees are expected to receive a 4.1% cost of living increase. Further, the William M. Mercer, Human Resource Consulting survey released August 27, 2002 reports that expected calendar year 2003 overall pay increases are anticipated to be greater than 3.9% and Hewitt Associates Consulting reports that calendar year 2003 salaries are expected to increase by more than 3.8% for non-exempt employees and more than 3.9% for exempt employees. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics noted cost of living increases averaging 3.7% for private industry in the third quarter of 2002, 3.7% for civilian workers in the third quarter of 2002, and 3.8% for state and local government workers in the third quarter of 2002. Mr. Allenback advised that past cost of living adjustments for CAP employees recognized that CAP employees were generally paid less than the going rate in the local community for similar job classifications, but that prior adjustments closed this gap significantly. He also noted that the company's health insurance premiums are expected to rise by more than 20% in 2003 and that much of this increase will be passed on to the employees. As a result, Mr. Allenback recommended a cost of living increase of 1.75% for CAP employees, effective 1 January 2003. Col. Meighan moved, and Col. Greenhut seconded that: "The Finance Committee recommends that the NEC recommend to the Board of Governors a 1.75% cost of living increase for CAP employees who report, either directly or indirectly, to the Executive Director, effective 1 January 2003." Motion passed unanimously.

As an information item, Mr. Allenback reviewed the performance of the investment accounts over the past year, noting that the market value of all investments, both restricted and unrestricted, as of 1 October 2002, was \$5,117,278. He also presented that the market value, on 1 October 2002, would have been \$2,550,078 if investments had been liquidated to pay the expenses for the marketing platform that are expected to be incurred in fiscal 2003, assuming no additional revenue is generated.

Col. Pineda briefed the Committee that one of the decedents in the recent Tennessee Wing fatal aircraft accident had neither a spouse nor dependent children. He asked about government and CAP benefits for the father of the decedent. Col. Leibowitz briefed that the accident occurred on an Air Force assigned mission and was, therefore covered under the Federal Employment Benefits Act (FECA). FECA, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is intended to provide a lifetime pension to a surviving spouse, with an additional amount for the period that there are surviving minor children. There is also a benefit for other surviving relatives if they can demonstrate to the Department of Labor that they were financially dependent on the decedent. FECA also provides up to \$800 for funeral and burial expenses. On the other hand, if a CAP member is killed on a corporate mission, there is a \$10,000 death benefit payable to the estate. This payment is made with corporate money from the general fund. There was considerable discussion of

whether, under the circumstances, a \$10,000 payment should be made to the father of the deceased member. Col. Kauffman noted that CAP has only made death benefit payments twice in the past, with each case evaluated on its own merits. It was unknown whether or not the father of the decedent is in need of the money or is able to live on his own assets. Col. Pineda was asked to obtain further information before proposing a death benefit payment to the NEC or National Board.

There being no further business, meeting was adjourned at 2135 hours.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew E. Skiba", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Andrew E. Skiba, Col, CAP
Chairman